

TO ADVERTISERS.

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Subscribers who fail to get the Ledger regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact AT THE OFFICE.

WE'RE FOR AMERICA & AMERICANS!



"I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the Mills of the United States to the Labor of America than to open up the Mills of the United States to the Labor of the world."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

THE Democratic Philadelphia Record says there has never before been a candidate for the Presidency who traveled so far, talked so much or said so little as Mr. BRYAN.

THE Boston Transcript says that goldbugs must have got into the wheat fields, judging from the way in which wheat persists in going up, while the price of silver is falling. The Bryanites must find some other standard of comparison than their favorite bushel of wheat, and they have not much time left in this campaign.

MR. HEARST, owner of The New York Journal, one of the most active advocates of Free-silver of all the prominent newspapers in the country, has over \$35,000,000 invested in silver mines. He is one of the many men on his side who are rated as multi-millionaires. The rich men, it seems, are not all on the side of Sound Money. All of the rich silver mine owners, however, are on the side of free coinage of silver.

THE political storm center of the country is just now Kentucky, where the campaign is growing hotter every day. Editor WATKINSON keeps up a rattling fire on the silver Democrats while the Republicans are lining up for victory as never before. It is a pity that campaigners over there make so many arguments of cold lead.—Times-Star.

Yes, it is unfortunate, perhaps, that so many of our campaigners have to punctuate their points with pistol balls; but the fact is, neighbor, it's about the only "argument" that will convince the average Kentucky Free-silver argifyer.

This is a great fall for the small boy. The yield of walnuts, chestnuts and hickory nuts is the largest in years.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Those Who Have Missives in the Maysville Postoffice.

Below is a list of letters remaining un called for at the Maysville Postoffice for the week ending October 13th, 1896:

Adams, Mrs. Callie	Anderson, Miss Mattie
Armstrong, Jamie	Brayson, Mrs. Mandy
Burgoyne, R. D.	Claybrook, Miss Travers
Cox, T. M.	Collins, Miss Louie
Edwards, Miss Lilly	Garrison, Miss Nora
Grayson, Mrs. Laura	Green, R. B.
Heasley, Miss Ellen	Jacobs, J. C. (2)
King, Miss Sarah	Leffertsen, Rev. W. M.
Lloyd, W.	Raymond, Miss Eda
Stewart, Francis	Stillburg, Miss Lillie
Stone, Harry	Thomas, Titina

One cent due on each of above. Persons calling for these letters will please say that they are advertised.

THOS. J. CHENOWETH, Postmaster.

Don't bolt your food, it irritates your stomach. Choose digestible food and chew it. Indigestion is a dangerous sickness. Proper care prevents it. Shaker Digestive Cordial cures it. That is the long and short of indigestion. Now, the question is: Have you got indigestion? Yes, if you have pain or discomfort after eating, headache, dizziness, nausea, offensive breath, heartburn, languor, weakness, fever, jaundice, flatulence, loss of appetite, irritability, constipation, etc. Yes, you have indigestion. To cure it, take Shaker Digestive Cordial. The medicinal herbs and plants of which Shaker Digestive Cordial is composed, help to strengthen your stomach. When your stomach is strong, care will keep it so. Shaker Digestive Cordial for sale by druggists, price 10 cents to \$1 per bottle.

The Ledger's Leaflets—No. 22.

In the last two leaflets attention was called to the fact that farm prices had fallen steadily while the silver money and the total currency of the country had gone on increasing. The natural question is: "What is the cause of this fall?"

The answer is simple enough. The price of wheat is dependent on the demand for it. If the markets of Europe are supplied with wheat produced at one-third what it costs to raise it here, is it to be expected that you will get a living price for your wheat here?

Senator Peffer of Kansas, the Populist leader, in his report on the cause of the fall in agricultural prices made to the Senate in 1894, said: "Our home prices for wheat are largely controlled by the foreign market; and that is regulated by those who supply the greater part of the demand. The effect on our wheat market is to bring down prices. * * * Our strongest rival is now India, whose farmers, during the past seven years, furnish nearly one-half as much as we did of the wheat requirement of our best customer, England. * * * Wages of India farm hands run from 6 to 10 cents of our money per day, and wheat costs about 13 cents per bushel on the farm there."

In another place in the same report Mr. Peffer shows that the cost of transporting India wheat to London is so low since the control of the Suez Canal by England that the total cost of the wheat laid down in London, including production, handling and transportation, is less than the actual cost of raising wheat on the average farm in the United States. Other countries with cheap wheat are also in the market with enormous quantities and low prices. Is it surprising then that wheat is low, compared with the prices of former years?

What is the remedy?

Two things.

First: Create a home market for your farm products.

Second: Vary your production.

How are you to do this?

First: Create a home market by supporting a Protective Tariff, which will bring business to manufactures and employment to idle millions, who will thus have money to spend freely for your farm products.

Second: Support the party which gave you reciprocity on farm producers, Protection for wool and a bounty on sugar produced by farmers.

Under the reciprocity of the McKinley Law our exports of flour, wheat and other farm products increased steadily and enormously, because we were able to get them into foreign countries at a lower Tariff rate than the grain and flour from other parts of the world had to pay for entering those countries. So we could get better prices for our grain and flour under reciprocity than other countries were getting at the same time. Under the sugar bounty of the McKinley Law beet sugar factories were springing up throughout the Mississippi Valley and on the Pacific Coast, and there was reason to believe we should soon give to our farmers the \$100,000,000 per annum which we now send abroad for sugar. The repeal of the McKinley Tariff Law caused the importation of foreign wool to increase from 55,000,000 pounds to 206,000,000 pounds in a single year, an increase of about 300 per cent. Besides this enormous increase in raw wool, the importation of manufactured wool increased from \$19,000,000 in value under the McKinley Law to \$36,000,000 in value under the present or Wilson Law.

The Bourbon News says that October is proving a law-abiding month, so far as Paris is concerned. The first eleven days have passed without a single new prisoner passing the portals of the County Jail, which is a very unusual record.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Mc.

One of the most disagreeable duties connected with the office of County Superintendent of Schools is the trial and settlement of contests in the election of school trustees. By a decision of the Court of Appeals rendered last week, it was decided that this power which is given the Superintendent by the school law is not legal, as a school trustee who desires to contest must do so before the courts as other county officers must do.

The Cynthia Democrat remarks: "A man up in the mountains has bet his wife against a pair of pouter pigeons that McKinley is elected. No matter whether Bryan or McKinley wins somebody will have three pouters on his hand."

A long, hungry-looking fellow from the Knobs came into town court day riding an old, bony horse, which he addressed as "Barney," says The Lancaster Record. He announced on the Public Square that Barney was "for sale," and the best bidder could have him. Of course, nobody wanted Barney, and the fellow rode about until late in the afternoon before he struck a man who even gave Barney a pleasant look. A dicker was soon on, and the poor old animal exchanged hands for the sum of five cents in cash.

Barrels of money are being offered on McKinley at Washington at odds of 5 to 2, with no takers.

The people of Bath county will have a chance to vote on the free turnpike proposition at the general election in November, such a vote having been ordered by the County Court.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by J. James Wood, Druggist.

RUSSIA AND SILVER.

Private Coinage Has Long Since Been Stopped.

The Bank of Russia Has the Largest Amount of Gold and the Smallest Amount of Silver of Any in Europe.

In the discussion of the currency question it is customary to refer to Russia as one of the countries that is still doing business on a silver basis. This is so far true that the silver rouble is officially regarded as the legal tender of the empire, but the privilege of private coinage has been long since suspended, and the Bank of Russia, which is merely an adjunct of the imperial treasury, has in its vaults the largest amount of gold and the smallest amount of silver of any on the continent of Europe. Last August, while the amount of gold held by the Bank of France was \$403,685,908 and of silver \$244,424,829, the Bank of Russia had \$434,365,800 in gold and only \$8,935,000 in silver. Even this latter amount was twice that held at the beginning of the year, and indicates the progress of the coinage of subsidiary silver pieces to take the place of some of the small notes. Last March, it was officially announced that the treasury had ceased to make use in its payments of bills of one and of three roubles, and that it was to replace them by silver coins. But the treasury takes the profit on this coinage, and accepts also the responsibility of keeping it at par with the paper or credit rouble, which, pending the resumption of specie payments, bears the relation to gold of three to two; that is one rouble and fifty copecks in paper is equal to one rouble in gold.

This seems to be rather a complicated situation, but it is really a very simple one. It was in 1893 that the Russian government formally disassociated itself from the silver rouble in an imperial decree which was thus officially explained: "In view of a depreciation so rapid and so great, it became the duty of the government to take such steps as would lessen, at least, if they could not neutralize, the disastrous consequences arising from the depreciation of a metal which, in legal contemplation, serves as the basis of our monetary system, though, as a matter of fact, the silver rouble of full weight and fineness (18 grams fine) has entirely disappeared, and the credit rouble (paper money) has become our real monetary standard." It was further explained that it was very fortunate that the silver rouble of full weight and fineness has practically gone out of circulation, otherwise the depreciation of the white metal would have been followed by serious losses in Russia. As it is, the treasury will not be seriously damaged by the return to it of the 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 of coins outstanding, which it will be obliged to accept at par, that is as the equivalent of credit roubles, notwithstanding that the 18 grams of silver in the coin rouble is of less value than the paper rouble. Till Russia is able to adopt gold as its monetary standard the silver rouble will continue to be its legal tender. But that simply means that the credit of the government is pledged to keeping at the value of 51 1-3 cents in gold a silver piece coined by itself containing some 28 cents worth of pure silver, just as it has undertaken to maintain at the same value of 51 1-3 cents its credit rouble, which if it were at par with gold would be worth 78 cents, but which measured by the bullion value of its silver equivalent would be worth less than half that sum.

Plainly silver has not succeeded in Russia, any more than elsewhere. In holding out against the depreciation forced on it by the universal law of demand and supply. It follows that bi-metallicism has not the slightest chance of revival in Russia, the imperial government being only too well satisfied with the success it has had in avoiding the losses incurred by other countries from the depreciation of silver. It is not generally understood how substantial an item this has been. The French government guaranteed the Bank of France against the loss which it might suffer from the acceptance of the silver five-franc pieces of the Latin Monetary union at their face value and, in all calculations of the liability of the French treasury, 600,000,000 of francs, or, say, \$120,000,000, is reckoned as the amount of the loss entailed by the silver accumulated in the vaults of the bank. In like manner, 130,000,000 of marks, or, say, \$31,000,000, is reckoned as the amount due to the Reichsbank by the imperial government of Germany to make up for the depreciation of silver thalers held as part of the bank's reserve. Russia has escaped any such penalty of the downward course of silver as completely as England has, because though nominally on a silver basis, it has had no silver in circulation, and Russia being now on the eve of placing its currency on a gold basis affords merely another demonstration of the folly of expecting the international "rehabilitation" of silver.—Rochester Post and Express.

He Prayed a Prayer.

The prayer offered by an old colored minister at Fairfax Court House, at a meeting a day or two before Candidate Bryan came into Virginia, is receiving general commendation. This is the prayer:

"O Lord, save this country from the hands of them who is tryin' to bust it up. Give us plenty of work and good money for it so's we can take care of our wives and children and buy good bread and meat and pay for it. We want to keep polities out of our churches and out of our prayer meetin' but we can't help askin' Thee to keep a lookout for that poor miserable sinner Bryan, who, we hear, is cummin' into this state hand in hand with Satan. We ask Thee don't let him do no harm, and if it ain't askin' too much, please forgive his sins that he is committin' every day and then knock the stuffin' out of him next November."

The colored minister tersely and happily expresses an aspiration very widely cherished now.—Buffalo Commercial.

TO MR. BRYAN.

How the people all must love you,
Gathered at the polls in Maine!
Did their righteous verdict give you
Quasms of conscience, throbs of pain?
Don't you think your partner, Sewall,
By duplicity controlled
When he advocates free silver,
But for freights demands the gold?

Or that all the voters relish
Your attempt to stir up classes
With vindictive feelings, heilho!
Breeding riot in the masses?
Did you hope that your assertions,
Which you never can explain,
Would result in quick conversions
In the honored home of Blaine?

Can you benefit the farmer,
Help the laborer and mechanic,
By free coinage, when you've stated
That 'twould surely breed a panic?
Are you honestly in earnest,
Or an expert talking "Dutch,"
When you say our silver dollar
In the market buys too much?

We all think that it's a daisy,
And don't want it split in two,
It is now good as a gold one,
And we love it—yes, we do.
When you come to visit Sewall
On next Sabbath, bring a man
Who has brains enough to give us
Some well formulated plan.

For free coinage and free trading,
To it we'll make no objection
It's like McKinley's tariff—
Noted for a wise protection.
That's what we want: Work in plenty,
Honest dollars as our wages,
Making us a model nation,
Pattern for the coming ages.
—S. M. Moore, in New York Com.-Adv.

THE CLERGY AND BRYAN.

Why They Work Against the Popocratic Nominee.

From the day of his nomination down to the present time, in all his speeches, Bryan has made some allusion to the Holy Scriptures. In almost every instance his allusions have been unjustifiable, and in many instances they have amounted to perversions of the text. With little regard for accuracy he has stumbled along in his disrespectful style, in the vain hope that he might be able in this way to bolster up his dishonest cause. Now a man who will willfully or ignorantly, as the case may be, pervert the Scriptures, will not hesitate to assail ministers of the church. And he did that in his Raleigh speech. His main effort has been to array class against class. The ministers, realizing the dishonest course of this boy orator, have warned their flocks against his teachings, and they would not have fulfilled their mission as teachers had they done less. For is it not their business to teach morality and honesty? Now some of the ministers have spoken out fearlessly for the cause of honesty and morality, and because of that Bryan said to his Raleigh hearers:

My friends, when certain ministers of the Gospel denounce the great mass of the people who stand behind free coinage, when these ministers have denounced these advocates of free coinage and have taken their places upon the side of these great aggregations of wealth, I remind them that when the Savior was here it was the common people who heard him gladly—the very people whom these ministers to-day call anarchists and socialists.

But it is most untruthful to say "when the Savior was here it was the common people who heard him gladly"—the people who "heard him gladly" were the general people. There were titled people who "heard him gladly," rich people as well as poor people, good people, careless people, indifferent people; in a word, what has been designated, all of the people. Now it is untruthful to say, as Bryan does say, "the very people whom these ministers call anarchists and socialists," for that is the same as saying all of the people of Christ's day were anarchists and socialists. Mr. Bryan knows all of the people of that day were not socialists and anarchists. He knows the ministers of to-day have not once alluded to the common people as socialists or anarchists. They whom the ministers have alluded to as socialists and anarchists are the Bryans, the Tillmans, and the Altgelds. The very ones, in fact, who have written themselves down socialists and anarchists. The ministers who have spoken for "sound money," for an honest currency, for the prosperity of the country and for the best interests of the working people have done so because they believe in morality, in honor, in loyalty and in patriotism. They could not do otherwise than to denounce the money scheme which Bryan represents and which violates the commandment: "Thou shalt not steal."—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

CLOSING OF MEXICAN MILLS.

That Happy (?) Land of Silver Has Its Own Troubles.

A dispatch from Queretaro, Mex., states that the Hercules cotton mills of that city, which include three of the largest cotton factories in Mexico, shut down Saturday morning for an indefinite period, throwing 1,600 operatives out of employment. An overproduction of manufactured goods is given as the cause of the shutdown. What? How is this? Do they have business stagnation and industrial distress in Mexico, that happy land of free silver, which the free silver advocates are so fond of painting as a sort of earthly paradise for the laboring man?

Mexican mills shutting down because they cannot find a market for their goods! Oh, there must be some mistake on this point. Why, we are told that new mills were rising on all sides under the blessed stimulus of 60-cent dollars. The Queretaro dispatch talks about an overproduction of manufactured goods. But how can that be, when the orators have assured us that the only difficulty the Mexican mills have experienced was that they could not turn out goods fast enough; the demand far outran the supply?

We must say a shutdown is hard lines for the Mexican operatives. As they are willing to work for what an American would regard as starvation wages, and to take their pay in 60-cent dollars, at that, they ought, at least, to be secure of steady employment. But, apparently, the free coinage of silver affords them no guarantee of work even at the wretched wages they are willing to accept.—Boston Herald.